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PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या वी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन
के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the
1st August, 1989:—

BILL No. XIX of 1989

A Bill to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fortieth Year of the Republic
of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Criminal Law Amendment (Amend-
ing) Act, 1989.

Short
title.

23 of 1981.

2. In the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961, section 2 shall be
renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so
renumbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Amend-
ment of
section 2.

“(2) Whoever publishes a map of India, which is not in confor-
mity with the maps of India as published by the Survey of India,
shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six
months, or with fine, or with both.

(3) No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable
under sub-section (2), except on a complaint made by the Govern-
ment.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Publication of wrong maps of India depicting incorrect boundaries of the country amounts to indirectly questioning the frontiers of India and its territorial integrity. Certain measures were taken to ensure that correct maps of India were published. In 1966, instructions were issued to all State Governments and Union territories to see that publishers get their maps vetted by the Survey of India before publication. It was decided later that the Survey of India would make available on "free sale basis" the outline maps of various scales and the publishers who utilise them as base for their maps would not be required to get their maps vetted by them. Where maps were required to be prepared on scales other than those on which outline maps were available, the publishers were required to get them vetted by the Survey of India. In spite of these measures, instances of incorrect depiction of external boundaries of India by private agencies, newspapers, etc., continued to come to notice. It was not possible to take any legal action under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1961 or the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 unless it was proved that a wrong map of India was published in a manner which was or was likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the safety and security of India or that *malafide* intention was involved. With a view to discourage the tendency to publish wrong maps of India with impunity, it was considered necessary to make it an offence, *per se*, to publish a wrong map of India.

2. The Bill seeks to achieve the above object.

BUTA SINGH.

STUDARSHAN AGARWAL,
Secretary-General.